FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1848. [NO. 1607.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, BY MISS GUTHRIE.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville are invited to call and examine specimens, at Biggs's Hotel.
March 11, 1848. 6tf

FLOWER POTS.

THE best assortment ever in town, holding from 4 gallons to the smallest size.
J. M. ROSE.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

FINE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL—price 75 cents and $1 per gallon.
J. M. ROSE.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

2,000 PAIRS SHOES.

OF all sizes and descriptions, for sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
Next door to Biggs's Hotel.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having an improvement in this mode of setting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c. and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of [illegible] in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.

☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

Agricultural Warehouse Depot.

THE Subscribers are receiving from the North, a large assortment of improved PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, of various sizes, for one and two horses; together with Nourse's sub-soil, single and double mould Ploughs. Also, Langdon's Cultivators, Corn-Shellers, most improved construction, and Hovey's six and eight blade Straw Cutters. And will procure Warren's Portable Threshing Machines at a short notice; together with Corn Mills, Cob Crushers, Horse Powers, and Mill Gearing, Castings, &c. &c.
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
March 13, 1848. 6-3t-eow3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having taken out General Letters of Administration on the Estate of Zol Borroughs, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to come forward and settle the same.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 3d day of April next, will be sold at the late residence of the said deceased, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, on a credit of six months. At the same time the several Houses belonging to said Estate will be rented out, and three Negroes hired, until the 1st day of January 1849.
D. G. MACRAE, }
J. W. POWERS, } Adm'rs.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,

For March, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$58,823!—Net $50,000!

$23,529!—$11,761!

100 Prizes of 1,000 are $100,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 12, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, March 25, 1848.

SPLENDID AND RICH SCHEME.

1	Prize of (Net $50,000)	$58,823 53
1	Prize of (Net $20,000)	23,529 41
1	Prize of (Net $10,000)	11,764 70
2	Prizes of	5,000
2	Prizes of	4,000
2	Prizes of	3,000
2	Prizes of	2,612 68
100	Prizes of	1,000
175	Prizes of	500

&c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
March 8, 1848. 6-tdpd

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire STOCK OF GOODS from J. Sundheimer & Co., and associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a general Mercantile business in this place, under the style and firm of

J. T. POPE & CO.,

Would respectfully inform their friends, former patrons, and the public generally, that they have taken the new Brick Store, where they are determined to sell cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. Give us a call,—don't charge any thing for looking.
J. T. POPE.
H. T. POPE.
H. H. ELLIS.
Lumberton, March 8, 1848. 6-3w

HUMAN MAGNETISM.

DR. B. B. WILLIAMS, who has been successfully Lecturing and demonstrating the existence of this interesting science, is now with us, and will Lecture publicly every Evening at the Masonic Hall during this week, giving new and interesting experiments every evening—commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

All those who wish to settle their belief in relation to this science, can now have an opportunity of doing so, as well as witnessing the most extraordinary demonstrations ever given in this wonderful science. He would also say to all having permanent diseases, that have not as yet yielded to any Therapeutical agent, that he will meet at the Masonic Hall every day at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of applying this science to the cure of Deafness, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Headaches, &c. &c. And he would further say to all those that may be in doubt in relation to its efficacy, that he expects to remain at least two weeks, for the express purpose of curing diseases—and all those that may consent to put themselves under his care, that if they are not materially benefitted or cured, no charge whatever will be made.
March 14. 6

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE and LOT on Dick street, known as the Jas. Baker house. Also, about 120 Acres of Land on the West side of the Wilmington road, about 2 miles from town. Terms accommodating.
C. T. GARDNER.
March 14, 1848. 6-tf

SADDLES.

A GOOD assortment of Riding Saddles. Also, Wagon Saddles, for sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 13, 1848. 6-3w

HORSES STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's plantation, near Dudley's Depot, Wayne county, on the 23d February, a tolerably large roan Horse, about 12 years old, having one eye, a good Saddle Horse, racks very fast. Also a bay Mare, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, looks like a race mare. The horse was bought from Nathan King, near Fayetteville, and the mare from Wilmington.
JAMES M. McDUFFIE.
March 7, 1848. 6tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Huske, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.
E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1848.

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.
For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE

TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers respectfully inform Printers and Publishers, that they are continually adding to their already extensive variety, every description of Book and Newspaper Letter, Ornamental Type, Borders and Ornaments, all of the latest and most approved styles.

Having recently made great improvements in the mode of casting, they are now enabled to give a much better article than formerly, and at a greatly reduced rate. Their assortment of Job and Fancy Letter, Combination Borders and Cuts is unrivalled in this country; and they are determined to spare no expense in adding to their Foundry from time to time every thing new and valuable to the craft.

They keep constantly on hand Printing Presses of every description, and Ink, Chases, Cases, and every article useful or accessary in a Printing Office, which they offer on as good terms as any other establishment.

Second hand Presses, and Type that has been used only in Stereotyping, generally on hand at reduced prices.

Specimen Books will be sent to Printers wishing to make orders, and estimates for Newspaper Offices furnished, if desired.

N. B. Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c., Stereotyped in a superior manner.
L. JOHNSON & CO.
No. 6, George Street.

Publishers of papers in North Carolina who insert the above advertisement to the amount of five dollars will be allowed that amount in Type, on the purchase of a bill not less than twenty dollars.—One number of the paper to be sent to us within six months from this date. L. J. & CO.
February 15, 1848. 5-6w

M. & J. M. ROWE,

BROOM & WOODEN WARE STORE,
No. 63 North Third Street,
One door above Arch, East side.
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Cedar Ware, Willow and French Baskets, Shoe and Wall Brushes.

☞ Goods packed in the best order for transportation.
MANLY ROWE.] [JOHN M. ROWE.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!!!

Steam Refined

SUGAR CANDIES,

12½ *Cents per Pound—Wholesale.*

J. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 42 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public, that he continues to sell his very superior Steam Refined CANDY at the low price of $12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the CONFECTIONARY and FRUIT line at corresponding low prices,—as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call, or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the Number, 42 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
J. J. RICHARDSON.
Feb'y 24, 1848. 4-5w

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,
Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

Weeding Hoes and Blacksmith's Tools.

A NEW and very desirable assortment, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

Carriage Springs and Axles,

OF the most approved make, and of almost every size, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

Just Received.—A fresh supply of those excellent TURPENTINE AXES.
COOK & TAYLOR.
March 7, 1848. 5-4w

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

HHDS and Tierces, of superior quality, and in excellent order, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 3. 5-3w

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Sundheimer and Josiah Maultsby, is hereby and henceforth dissolved by mutual consent.
J. SUNDHEIMER.
JOSIAH MAULTSBY.
Lumberton, March 3, 1848. 5-6w

New York, February 1848.

ROKENBAUGH, CONNER & DATER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

HAVE removed from No. 191 Pearl street, to **No. 57 Maiden Lane,** near William street, **NEW YORK,** where they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants to their well selected and extensive stock of Foreign and Domestic GOODS. [5-6t]

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 219 Market street,
BALTIMORE,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1848. 5-3m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21. 3-tf

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island.—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21. 3-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat.
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, and Consumption.

DR. HALL, No. 127 Canal street, New Orleans—On the nature, causes, symptoms, and cure of diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Contents.—What is Consumption? General Symptoms; special, infallible, fatal ditto. What is Bronchitis? Clergyman's Sore Throat? Symptoms. Asthma? Causes, symptoms, and cure.—When has a man Consumption, and it can be nothing else? When Bronchitis or Clergyman's Sore Throat, and it cannot be Consumption? Fifth edition, 218 pp. 8 vo. 1847, with engravings.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1848. 5tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS, under seal, for building a new JAIL for the District of Marion, will be received by the subscriber until the first Monday in April next, at which time the contract will be let out to the lowest bidder.

Address C. D. Evans, Marion C. H., S. C., from whom also, on application, a plan and specifications of the Building can be obtained.

By order of the Board.
C. D. EVANS.
Sec'y Board Com. Public Buildings,
Marion District.
Feb. 14, 1848. 3-t1A

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.
HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3-tf

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to
H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

UMBRELLAS,

Parasols, and Parasolettes,
AND
Walking-Cane Umbrellas.

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY,
THE ONLY ONE IN THE UNITED STATES.
No. 101 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MERCHANTS are respectfully informed that I continue to manufacture all the above goods, by the aid of steam, notwithstanding the opposition of parties opposed to the introduction of expensive improvements. My assortment is complete, and prices so low, as to give entire satisfaction.

☞ As there is an Umbrella Store next door, of nearly the same name, it is important you should remember

WM. H. RICHARDSON,
STEAM FACTORY, AND PATENTEE OF THE WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA.
SIGN OF THE LADY AND EAGLE,
No. 101 Market street, Philadelphia.
Jan'y 31, 1848. 1-7w

Attention is requested to the celebrated WALKING-CANE UMBRELLA, a neat and beautiful article, combining all the advantages of a Cane and Umbrella.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.
For sale by
Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

The following is an old lady's recipe for testing indigo: "Sprinkle it, in fine powder, on a pan of water, and if it is good it will either sink or swim—I forget which."

Charity.—One whom we delight to follow, but dread to face.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

THE MUSE.—A FAT SUBJECT.

That only and interesting specimen of animated nature, addressed in the poem below, no longer enjoys the "freedom of the city" within our corporation of Greensborough. It seems *meat* to us, therefore, in consideration of this infringement upon the dignity and ancient privilege of his Hogship, to allow him the solace of this poetic address, from one of the many admirers who love him well enough to *eat* him. While we sustain the enactment of a hog law, we cannot object to the enactment of hog poetry too, especially when it comes *cut and dried* as handsomely as the following, and so well seasoned with Attic *salt*. We have read of "the poet's eye in a fine phrenzy rolling;" which, however, could not have been the case in the composition of this piece, where the poet had a *sty* in his eye. But if this circumstance has caused any lack of poetic fire, the reader (and the hog too) will be compensated by the grave *Bacon*ian philosophy which dignifies the production; by the inter*lard*ing of sage reflections on the transitory state of swine; and by the dry similitudes drawn from the nature of man. With all its faults, we know of no modern *pen* or ancient *stylus* that has presented the "*entire figure*" in a more interesting light.

ADDRESS TO A HOG.

Thou happiest of all the brutes;
Supplied with earth's abundant fruits,
And ample leisure
To eat, or sleep, which ever suits
Thy sovereign pleasure.

Thou art the same among the beasts
As loafers, millionaires, and priests
'Mong human brothers;
Thou loungest at thy ease and feasts,
While fed by others.

But like the great of human kind,
For thee the powers above destined
A short career;
But this ne'er strikes thy hoggish mind
With dread or fear.

Thou little dreamst, now, in thy glory,
How ends the melancholy story
Of all thy race—
The pork-house and the cleaver gory—
La! what a place!

To see thee wallowing in thy pen,
It does seem strange that thou for men
Should e'er be meat!
But, sure, they'll butcher thee, and then
Thy carcase eat.

A living Hog is not a sight
To tempt a Jew or Grahamite,
When fat or lean.
The Hebrews deem'd, (and well they might!)
A hog unclean.

But Christians do the butcher's work;
And pious Christians trade in pork,
And *eat* it, too!
The which a decent Jew or Turk
Would scorn to do.

This solemn truth does often strike me,
How much old Adam's race is like thee,
In thoughts and deeds!—
And surely any creature might be,
That on you feeds!

Fighting, grumbling, eating, drinking;
With every generation sinking
To thy level;
They all must go at last, I'm thinking,
To the devil.

Farewell, old Swine! thy case is hard,
For thou'lt be nought but pork and lard,
Soon or late;
And none, but one poor pitying bard,
Will mourn thy fate.

Though he laments thee in his rhymes,
He eats the like of thee sometimes:—
A sin that grieves him;—
For this, and all his other crimes,
May heaven forgive him!

THE BRACELETS.

Maria Antoinette, of France, was passionately fond of the Opera. She once played Susanna in the "Marriage of Figaro," in a private theatre in the palace.—Opposite the queen's box at the opera house, one evening, sat the wife of a rich banker, bedizened with jewels, and sporting a pair of magnificent diamond bracelets; and so anxious was she to attract the notice of the queen, that she leaned her hand on the velvet cushion of the box that the jewels might be fully seen. Her movement did not escape the notice of the queen. She cast several significant glances at the lady, who was delighted at the homage paid to her brilliants. In the course of the evening, a servant, wearing the queen's livery, knocked at the door of the box, and with many compliments to the lady and many apologies from the queen, begged that the latter might have a closer view of one of her bracelets which had so much occupied the public attention and admiration. In a moment it was unclasped and given to the queen's messenger.

The banker's wife soon discovered that it was an ingenious thief, who had observed her movements and efforts to attract the attention of the queen, that had thus obtained the bracelet. The police was soon apprized of the loss, and next morning while at breakfast she was made happy by receiving a note from the commissioners of police, stating that the thief and the bracelet had both been captured, and requiring her either to send the bracelet by the sub-lieutenant of police and his attendants, to identify the one recovered, or to come herself to the bureau with it. She was *en negligee*, and preferred giving the other bracelet to the officer, with many cautions of care; but found in an hour or two that both her bracelets had vamosed—both gone! The rogue who had obtained one at the theatre had ingeniously managed to possess himself of the other.

A Startling Fact.—Gov. Briggs, at the temperance meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening last, stated that the report of the committee appointed to inquire in regard to the idiots in the Commonwealth, showed that there were from 1200 to 1300 of that unfortunate class, and also the astounding fact that 1100 to 1200 of them were born of drunken parents!

War.—Murder to music.

From the Philadelphia North American.

RECONCILIATION OF MR. CLAY AND MR. GALLATIN.

Since the death of the venerable Adams, but few of the sages of the olden and illustrious time of our republic have been left among us. Among the most eminent of these are Clay and Gallatin. Words uttered by Mr. Clay, many long years since, in the impetuosity incident to a fiery debate, have separated them; yet their course and expressed opinions have manifested, throughout that period, an undiminished and natural respect and regard. In 1836, Mr. Clay pronounced an eulogium upon Mr. Gallatin, in the U. S. Senate; and now in 1848, Mr. Gallatin, in his pamphlet upon the present war, brings the rich stores of his wisdom and experience to sustain the exalted and well considered positions taken by Mr. Clay in his Lexington speech. It is true that the expression of opinion upon that great question, by the two main pillars of the Government during the last war, was contemporaneous; but it proves that the heads and hearts of the olden and true republican stamp, though of different parties, could not differ upon a question like that presented by the present war. The re-union of these patriots will be regarded as one of the most interesting incidents in our history. We learn from the New York Express that

> Mr. Clay called upon Albert Gallatin at his residence, having previously sent a friend to ascertain if such a visit would be agreeable. Mr. Clay felt it his duty thus to express a wish to renew his acquaintance with an ancient colleague in the public service, notwithstanding the alienation naturally created by some harsh remarks that Mr. Clay made concerning him in the Senate, many years since, during the heat of debate.—and now to renew this acquaintance more than ever, because from their respective ages, this was probably the last time they should meet this side of the grave. A venerable age is admonishing both of them that their time on earth is not for many years. Mr. Clay with the generous enthusiasm inherent in his very nature, resolved, it seems, so soon as he arrived in the city, to discharge, as one of his earliest and most pleasing duties, that apology to Mr. Gallatin for the severity of remarks provoked during the unguarded heat of a warm debate.

We have no right to speak of the interesting details of this delightful *reunion* of old friends who had for a while been unhappily estranged,—but the imagination can easily draw the glorious picture of two sages and renowned statesmen thus coming together, the one frankly to confess and to ask pardon for an error. It was indeed a spectacle worthy of the gods,—and no man can describe, even if imagination can picture it. The lesson it teaches us all is, never to hesitate to ask forgiveness, when we are convinced of an error,—for if such a proud and lofty will as that of Henry Clay can thus bend itself in obedience to a duty, who ever should hesitate to follow so illustrious an example?

OPINIONS FROM THE ARMY.

The Locofoco press eagerly seek and publish such opinions from the army as recommend a vigorous prosecution of the war, laud the Administration, and denounce as traitors all who regard the war as unnecessary and unjust. And, as such *opinions* are but passports to military promotion, they have become as "plenty as blackberries."

War, however, is a great evil and curse in the opinion of "some folks"—its tendencies being to demoralize and degrade. Among the thousand evidences (says the Cincinnati Gazette) we will copy the following "opinion" from the army correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, who says he thinks war has a tendency to blunt men's feelings, and then relates the following as proof:

> "Our people behaved rather badly at Parras.—Somehow an Irishman, not connected with the army, picked a quarrel with one of the rangers, an inoffensive German named Peltz. He shot Peltz through the head, and one of the rangers blew the assassin's brains out. They then got on a spree, and killed a few jackasses and bulldogs, and two Mexicans who had managed to get mixed up in the business. The murderers of the Mexicans have not yet been discovered.
>
> "The dead bodies were carried into a neighboring house and placed alongside a dying gambler—a desperado from Tennessee. He was in the last stage of a galloping consumption, and his latest breath was spent in blaspheming his Maker, boasting of having committed five murders, and regretting that he could not carry his money to h—ll and cheat the d—l at poker! He died that night, and left $2,000 in gold behind him."

The writer is with Capt. Lewis's party, in search of the Camanches. On their way they—

> "Near San Nicolas struck a broad trail and followed it for some time without finding, as we had been led to expect, either grass for our horses or cattle for ourselves; nothing, in fact, in the shape of beef, except one dead Camanche, and he had been defunct twenty-four hours, so his beef was offensive, and of course useless to us. He was stretched (not like Larry,) under a jutting rock, and
>
> "Lay like a warrior taking his rest,
> With his blanket wrapped around him."
>
> His unstrung bow, in its case of antelope skin, and his emptied quiver, lay beside him; so did his lance head; the shaft was broken; he held to his heart a doe-skin purse, containing his flint and steel. It was, perhaps, the parting gift of the 'girl he left behind him.' His gala dress was on, and his arms were ornamented to the shoulders with thick rings of brass. Our two guides (one Kereese Indian, the other a Mexican—*par nobile*) observed him first, and plundered him in a moment of every thing. The Indian then gave him a kick in the ribs, saying, 'him much bad; no Christian; me baptize.' The Mexican gave the corpse a few bats on the head with a big stone, and cried, 'him good dead now.'"

Diminution of the Sun—a Joke.—Some weeks ago the proprietors of the New York "Sun" saw proper to diminish the size of their paper. This was announced in the Mirror as a diminution of the Sun discovered by astronomical observation; and people gazed at the natural luminary through burnt glasses, to discover how he looked when "shorn of his fair proportions." The hoax was very generally published; and last week a gentleman in an adjacent county enlightened an audience by the delivery of a lecture on the diminution in the size of the Sun of about one-tenth, and attempted to account for the fact from the condensation of the Sun's rays. We have no doubt that many who heard him were satisfied that the solar body had decreased, and perhaps with the fearful anticipation that they might some day be entirely deprived of his light.
Clipper.

Death.—A notice served on society for your trial.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.

One Week Later from Mexico.

Col. Biscoe's Conflict with Guerrillas.

The steamship New Orleans arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 2d inst.

Our accounts by the ship France left Lieut. Col. Biscoe and a small command (about 100, Louisiana and Georgia Dragoons,) engaged with a party of guerrillas five times their number. The issue was as we anticipated; the guerrillas were dispersed, but not without severe loss on our part. The gallant Lieut. Henderson and twelve men were killed on our side, and the Mexican loss is supposed to have been about the same. Col. Biscoe charged the guerrillas three several times. His teams are said to have stampeded, and we regret to say that the colonel was compelled to leave his killed and wounded behind and make his way to Cordova. His wagons, or the greater part of them, were burned; the mules were taken by the guerrillas. Col. Biscoe reached Orizaba the evening of the 22d ult.

According to the Free American of the 1st inst., a Mexican, who arrived with the train, reported that on or about the 23d ult. Gen. Santa Anna with 2000 men, had an engagement with about 400 Americans at Tehuacan, and that eight men had been killed on the American side.

The following is from the Free American of the 24th ult.:

> A company of Louisiana volunteers, who fancied themselves enlisted as cavalry only, and who hesitated to do infantry duty when ordered, were yesterday morning sent to the castle by order of Brig. Gen. Twiggs. Previous to embarking the general gave them a "war talk," the severity of which will certainly deter them from any attempt to repeat the offence, and we fear the ringleaders will suffer a heavy penalty.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The dates from the city of Mexico are to the 26th of February. Letters written that day say that an armistice for two months would be signed by Gen. Butler the following day. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz agrees with the Free American that such an armistice had been arranged and determined upon.

MEXICO, Feb. 19, 1848.

You will find in the inclosed extracts from the Star, all the news worth mentioning. Among other things is a translation of a letter from Santa Anna, in relation to his escape from Tehuacan, and of a note soliciting from his Government a passport to leave the country. His charge upon Gen. Lane's command, of having taken his plate, is false, and his insinuation, as to the conduct of the General while in Tehuacan, needs no refutation in the United States. The spleen he vents is in some measure excusable, since he was driven out of Tehuacan by our troops without time being given him to put on his "new uniform," and since he was driven out of Oajaca with as little ceremony by his own countrymen. A man thus made a shuttle-cock of may be allowed some display of temper, which, though directed by his characteristic disregard of truth, will harm no one.

Gen. Cushing, with an escort of two companies of Dragoons, left here on the 15th for Puebla, to assist in organizing the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the unfortunate difficulties between the general officers here. It is understood that on the court being organized, it will adjourn to this city, and here transact its business.

On Sunday night a Texan Ranger named Adam Alsence, of Capt. Roberts's company, was attacked by a number of Mexicans in the suburbs of the city, and killed. He was mangled in a brutal manner, and the Texans, exasperated at the cruel death of their comrade, sallied into the streets the next evening, to the number of fifteen or twenty, and proceeding to the quarter where Alsence was killed, took fearful vengeance upon a party whom they found armed with pistols and knives. Seventeen of the Mexicans are reported killed, and forty wounded. Alsence was a German, had served in Bonaparte's cavalry, and was a good and faithful soldier.

Yesterday Col. Jackson, bearer of despatches from Washington, arrived with a small escort from Vera Cruz in six days. Shortly after his arrival it was known that he brought despatches both to Generals Scott and Butler, and the inference was at once drawn that the former was recalled, and the latter placed in chief command of the army. This proved true, and enclosed you will find the farewell address of the late general-in-chief to the army. It is brief, pointed, and feeling. Now that he is leaving the scene of his glorious exploits, those who shared danger and victory with him in many a great battle, weep like children parting with a father. His recall may possibly have an effect upon the treaty, should it ever be returned from the United States ratified. No doubt the gentleman who succeeds him, will do all that he thinks his duty requires, but Gen. Scott had identified his fame with a peace as the result of his operations in this valley, and would have exerted himself more than any other man to bring the war to a close. He, too, from his longer residence here, has a better acquaintance with the Mexicans, and therefore knows better how to operate upon them. It is added, that the despatches bring orders to restore the swords to Generals Pillow and Worth and Col. Duncan. If I can before the mail leaves, I will learn the certainty of this.

Gen. Lane, with the same command he had in his expedition to Tehuacan and Orizaba, left here about one o'clock in the afternoon, day before yesterday, and took the Guadaloupe road. The expedition is a secret one, and many are the conjectures as to its destination. From the road taken, the most plausible supposition is, that the General is after Jarauta or Rea.

We copy from the American Star of the 19th ult., the following article in regard to General Scott's withdrawal from the command of the army in Mexico in obedience to the orders of his Government, regretting extremely that the whole farewell address of the Commander-in-Chief has not reached us. It has, unaccountably, been lost.

Maj. Gen. Scott.—By reference to general orders it will be seen that Gen. Scott has turned over the command of the army to Maj. Gen. Butler. We promised to inform our readers of this when officially advised on the subject, and we now do so, though with regret. Although we were told in Puebla that the general had requested to be relieved when active operations ceased, we were not prepared to receive the news that such had been the case. We do not think that either the Government or Gen. Scott's inclinations should take him from the army until a peace is made.—He has accomplished so much and against such great odds, that we regret to see him part with his companions in arms, and we have no hesitation in saying that such are the sentiments of the American army. It matters not how accomplished and gallant his successor may be, under the circumstances his place cannot be filled, and if we know Gen Butler, we believe that he will echo that sentiment, for he is not so much weighed down by ambition as to applaud the recall, although the act places him in command of the proudest army in the world.

Winfield Scott, this morning, takes leave officially of the army, of that gallant band with which he has carried his and their names upon the highest point of fame's ensign. Many an eye was filled with tears this morning, when they read his *last order*.

Even in his short order he pays the following deserved compliment to his successor—a brother officer, who was his companion in arms in 1812, as he was here until to-day.

"In taking official leave of the troops he has so long had the honor personally to command in an arduous campaign—a small part of whose glory has been, from his position, reflected on the senior officer—Major-General Scott is happy to be relieved by a general of established merit and distinction in the service of his country."

The latest dates from Queretaro are to the 17th ult. The American Star of the 19th thus sums up the news:

Queretaro.—Advices have been received from the seat of Government up to Thursday last.—Several new deputies had arrived, but the meeting of Congress was going on very slowly, and some were beginning to lose all patience.

At the meeting on Monday last thirty deputies were present, though we infer, from previous letters of the correspondent referred to, that more than this number have presented themselves, and are ready for action as soon as there is a prospect of a quorum.

The passport asked for Santa Anna, by Sr. Trigueros, had been made out for him.

The Arco Iris of the 1st instant, has rumors that Santa Anna had changed his mind about leaving the country, and that he was about to try his fortunes again amidst the internal convulsions which threaten to distract the nation. He is represented as being in the neighborhood of Tehuacan, at the head of eighty followers. His design is said to be to unite his fortunes with the Vice Governor of San Luis and Gen. Alvarez, and then march upon Queretaro, overthrow the Government of Pena y Pena, and establish a Dictatorship. But before executing this grand design, he proposed striking a blow at the Americans, in order to recover credit with his countrymen. The Arco Iris puts as little faith in this project as we do; but that Santa Anna is still lurking about Tehuacan there would appear to be no doubt.

Forgery.—In January last a man of the name of Isaac Bloomingdale, who at the time was keeping a small Grocery on the wharf, he having been doing business previously in some of the neighboring counties, passed off to merchants here, for goods, notes amounting in all to more than $2700, signed by different persons, mostly residents of the county of Onslow, he endorsing them. Most of these notes were passed off to Mr. Joseph Mayer. It was soon discovered that they were all forgeries. Bloomingdale had in the meantime gone off South. So soon as the discovery of the fraud was made, Mr. Mayer went in pursuit, and on the 19th ult. he succeeded in arresting the accused at Galveston, Texas, and on Friday last he returned here with him. He is in jail, awaiting his trial before the Superior Court.

The forged notes are for sums varying from $50 to $800, and are signed with the names of Nathan Sylvester, Owen Jarrett, Wiley Sammons, John E. Franks, Owen B. Higgins and Bryan S. Koontz.

Wilmington Chronicle.

From the Louisville Journal, March 1.

In all the Eastern papers we find the telegraphic despatch from this city, stating that the Kentucky Whig Convention instructed the Kentucky delegates to the Whig National Convention to support Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. This is now the impression in all the cities through which Mr. Clay is at present passing, and it has no doubt inflicted a deep wound upon his feelings as well as upon the feelings of the tens of thousands of his friends and admirers, who, wherever he goes, are rising up to render him the tribute of a nation's homage.

The telegraphic despatch from this city was a falsehood. We have no doubt that it was A DELIBERATE AND A WILFUL FALSEHOOD. At no time was there even a rumor in Louisville that the State Convention had instructed the delegates from Kentucky to vote for General Taylor. *Who was the telegrapher?*

Large Family to Shoe.—We have often heard fathers of large families complain of the expense of keeping their families in shoes. Uncle Sam, no doubt, realizes this trouble very fully. A few days since he was about Boston, buying shoes for that branch of his family which is in Mexico, and we understand that he purchased some eighty thousand pairs of kip brogans, at about ninety cents per pair.

Quick Work—Benefits of Insurance.—On the 21st of January, the frame store and dwelling of A. B. Fithian, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. He was insured for nearly the amount of his loss. On the 25th he made his claim upon the Insurance Company; on the 26th the amount of insurance was paid. Almost immediately he commenced clearing away the remains of the old building, and on the 19th of February he had a four story brick house up, roofed in, with the first and second floors laid; and on March 3d he had resumed business.

The Chicago Daily Tribune says that David Kennison, one of the survivors of the famous party who made a dish of tea in Boston harbor, is living in that city at the advanced age of 114 years.

Newspaper.—The newspaper is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most indifferent, it may interest the most profound.

THE TREATY.

Correspondence of the N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1848.

This has been a day of tedious and harassing session in the Senate, but one of vast importance to the country, so far as the action of that chamber can contribute to the great result of producing peace, through a treaty, which will be carried only by constrained support.

The struggle was one of unusual interest and excitement and for eight hours the chamber was constantly agitated between speeches and votes, all having a direct bearing on the important issues at stake, and some of them rendered peculiarly striking, from their application to other matters than the Treaty. No day has passed since this discussion opened, but the Senate and every speaker, has been bored and disturbed by the impertinence and ignorance of that member from Mississippi, whom John Donkey long ago consigned to unenviable immortality. The public have had some opportunity of judging of his merits and exploits in open session, but, it is reported that his performances in private have exceeded all former experience. He was taken in hand, to-day, by one who was competent for the task, and if ever pigmy writhed within the grasp of a giant, Mr. Foote certainly did for some fifteen minutes, in a manner which he will be apt to remember the rest of his life. This lesson will teach him hereafter not to draw upon his imagination for his facts, and to appreciate the humiliating level to which he now finds himself reduced, even in the estimation of his own party; who hung down their heads in mortification at the exposure of his palpable and positive misrepresentation.

Well, the main conflict is over, and the boundary of the 32d parallel stands, by the recorded sentiment of the Senate, there being but fifteen votes in the negative! This result is in accordance with the predictions of my recent letters, though the democratic defection on the test, took the chamber by surprise. Mr. Allen, who had battled not only the treaty, but the pillars, with stentorian vehemence, and Mr. Benton, who had thundered his wrath against such a negotiation, and the lesser lights, who had been drawn up in battle array, one by one surrendered, until not a man of these fierce warriors were to be found in opposition. The potency of the White House was exhibited on every vote, and those champions whose shout was loudest, were the very first to succumb. They went into the fight very hot, but they came out very cool.

It was perfectly manifest after the movement of Mr. J. Davis on Monday, on his Sierra Madre proposition, which he moved to insert, without moving to strike out the existing boundary, that there was neither feeling nor firmness in the resisting faction. They made the pretence of active hostility for a motive which may be explained when the newly erected diplomatic appointments are filled. As it is, they have acquired no distinction but that of having exposed their infirmity and insincerity. A little while ago, no terms were too opprobrious for the treaty and its projectors. Now, no vote is denied which can sustain the one or approve the other.

An attempt was made to fix the Wilmot proviso upon territory ceded, but it failed as signally as I prophesied it would do. By a singular coincidence, the vote was identical with that on the boundary test, and of the fifteen who recorded themselves in the affirmative, two only of the majority, Mr. Dix and Mr. Atherton, had the courage to defend the opinions of the Free States which they represent. Several Whigs were out of their seats on this trial, but their presence would in no way have affected the result.

The whole tenth article, guarantying the religious grants and rights in California, and which was the subject of so much discussion and exception, has gone by the board. There is not a vestige of it left to mark the spot of its former habitation.

If the representations, as to the manner and influences by which this article was inserted in the treaty be true, there is likely to be some difficulty in Mexico, before ratification is made. The people of that country are no less sensitive upon the subject than our own, and it will require more than ordinary persuasion, to induce a relinquishment of this stipulation.

It may be that the prostrate and hopeless condition of Mexico, will prevent her from chaffering as to terms, but I have greatly misapprehended the character and prejudices of her people, if such a point as this is readily abandoned. I hope my opinion may be controverted by her acquiescence and by the immediate and permanent restoration of amicable relations. I desire peace, honestly and anxiously.

Mr. Allen and the gallant spirits of his kidney, were loud this evening in their expressions of purpose to rally against the Treaty on the question of confirmation.—He and his associates count without their host. Every head has been marked and the President can reduce the opposition in his own ranks to five, at any hour it may be deemed necessary. Their votes will depend entirely upon the number of Whigs who show their hands on the final test. But be it as it may, I will stake whatever little reputation I enjoy, on the assertion, that the Treaty will be ratified with the present amendments and perhaps one other, and that they and all of the fifty-four forties, with two or three exceptions, can be induced to forego their hostility.

The following Whigs have serious difficulties to overcome before they can vote for ratification, and I can fully appreciate their objections. Mr. Badger, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Berrien, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Davis, of Mass., Mr. Phelps, Mr. Upham, and Mr. Webster. There are three others who entertain very decided objections, but whose views are regulated by their estimate of the alternatives presented. Mr. Hale's party, it is said, will unite with the opponents of the treaty.

If these votes should all be given as they are placed, the Democrats might afford nine, and still have the treaty. The design is to put as many as convenient on record against it, without risking its rejection.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

A substitute has been adopted for the ninth article, which has already been fully explained in my letters, so as to offend no sectarian sentiment, and to afford unrestrained toleration to religious opinion, in the ceded territory. This obviates a decided objection.

Another difficulty has also been removed. A clause in the Treaty provides that this territory should be incorporated into the Union as soon as possible. This has been amended by substituting "as soon as proper and suitable," leaving the discretion absolutely in Congress and imposing no obligation of immediate admission in territorial capacity.

It is the opinion of Mr. Calhoun and other distinguished men that California and New Mexico cannot fit themselves for admission as States under twenty years: while there are others of equally eminent position, who extend the time to thirty years.

At the outset of the discussion, the active opposition was confined entirely to the majority. The Whigs took no part in the debate, but proceeded calmly and dispassionately to investigate and analyse the details and stipulations of the treaty. After a week of anxious solicitude to adopt some effectual means of bringing about a stable and honorable peace, predicated upon the basis of this negotiation, but differing as to the cession of territory, and partly as to the extent of consideration to be paid to Mexico, though the amount would never have interposed any serious obstacle, they frankly submitted their views to the chamber, and various independent propositions were offered, calculated, in the estimation of their movers, to accomplish more satisfactorily the result so anxiously desired by the good men of all parties. These efforts were not responded to by the majority, and were discountenanced by the Executive, to whom they were communicated. It was then that the most direct opposition of a portion of the Whig party—of men animated by the highest and most patriotic motives, ranking the first intellects in their number—disclosed itself. From that hour the hostility on the other side began to diminish, until now it is within the competency of the President to number his majority on the final vote, or to reduce it at pleasure.

Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Butler, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Dayton, and others, have been gazetted over and over again, as the most irreconcilable among the opponents of the treaty, while it is well known to those who have opportunity of knowing correctly, that no other members of the Senate have labored as earnestly and as honestly to procure its passage, upon the conviction that it was the lesser of two great evils.

If any single individual on the Democratic side, is entitled more than another, to the credit of the adoption of this treaty, though he would greatly have preferred other terms than those negotiated, it is John C. Calhoun. His repugnance to many of its provisions was never concealed, but still all his efforts were directed to ratification as the preferable alternative. [illegible] in his power, at any moment during the last ten days, to have rejected [illegible].

I shall take a favorable occasion to explain the reasons that divided our friends on this question, but I may now say, after having enjoyed the privilege of understanding the views that operated on many of them, that no body of men ever acted under purer motives, or influences so entirely disconnected from personal or partisan considerations. Had they regarded political [illegible] at all, quite another [illegible] would have been decided [illegible] than [illegible] tomorrow or the next day. [illegible] this subject for the present [illegible] at a more [illegible] opportunity.

The [illegible] introduced by Mr. Davis of Mississippi, to understand which, I must explain an article in the Treaty. Two modes of payment are contemplated, to liquidate the fifteen millions stipulated for the cession of territory, [illegible] to provide for the payment of [illegible] millions on the ratification by Mexico, as the President has recently [illegible] the exchange of ratifications. One mode proposes four annual instalments, with interest from the date of ratification, payable in gold and silver in Mexico. The other, an issue of six per cent. stock, redeemable by the U. States.

If Mexico preferred the latter alternative, as she had a right to do under the Treaty, it was apprehended that the Government might at once negotiate a sale of the whole amount, and being subject to popular revolutions, might be displaced before our army could be withdrawn from the country. This would, perhaps, subject the United States to a loss of the money and to a renewal of the war.

It was contended on the other hand, that by limiting the treaty to the provision of annual instalments, we should be able to preserve a lien on the good faith of Mexico in the execution of the contract, and enable the negotiating government to maintain itself more permanently—at all events, that we should extricate ourselves from the present embarrassing position, by retiring within the boundary prescribed by the treaty.

This argument prevailed, and Mr. Davis's motion to confine the payment of the twelve millions to annual instalments, was carried, and the alternative of stock was expunged. In a word, the *transferability* of the money has been stricken out. It is conjectured, that this amendment will not be particularly acceptable to Mr. Mackintosh and those who are connected with him, for they are *really* the persons who are to receive, directly or indirectly, the great bulk of the fifteen millions for advances. They would most undoubtedly have preferred our public stocks, for they are the agents of all the important mining operations in Mexico, and could readily have supplied the specie on the spot, and the difference in their favor would have been the difference of exchange between the two countries on the whole amount, or something like a million and a half of dollars. There are Senators who think this alteration will be productive of injurious consequences, by diminishing the cooperation of Mr. Mackintosh; but I apprehend that peace is of such *urgent importance* to him and the capitalists for whom he acts, that this restriction will be forgiven. If I am rightly informed, they have good reason for acknowledging the truth and force of the homely old axiom, that "half a loaf is better than no bread."

Death of a Member of Congress.—The Savannah Republican says: "We some time since recorded the arrival here of the Hon. J. M. Holley, M. C., from New York, on his way to Florida, for his health. We regret to learn his recent death from hemorrhage of the lungs. His son passed through this city on Sunday evening with his remains."

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—MORE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE ENGLISH.

The fine clipper ship Panama, arrived at New York from Canton, whence she sailed on the 14th of December. She made the passage in the short space of eighty six days.

The intelligence is of a very deplorable character. There are bloody indications of another war between England and China.

The Chinese had butchered in the most shocking and cruel manner six Englishmen, who had gone a short distance into the interior.

Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong, had arrived at Canton, and demanded from the Chinese Government the fullest redress for the outrage committed; but no satisfaction having been received, a consultation of the officers was held, and they had partly concluded to blockade Canton. The force, however, was not sufficient.

The murders were committed on the 5th of December, on the opposite side of the river. When captured, two men were murdered on the spot, and four put to death shortly after.

Two British steamers were ordered to proceed as far up the river as practicable, in order that they may be in readiness to blockade as soon as determined upon.

Copy of a letter, dated

CANTON, Dec. 12, 1847.

A most distressing and alarming occurrence took place a week since, which appears like to have an important influence upon trade. You are aware that one of the principal concessions obtained by Sir John Davis by his demonstration upon Canton, in April last, was a guarantee of protection to foreigners taking walks in the adjacent country for exercise or recreation. No accident has occurred to parties of this nature until last Sunday, when six young Englishmen ascended the river about three miles when they landed and walked a short distance from the shore in the direction of two or three villages. As they did not return to Canton by nightfall, as expected, considerable apprehension was entertained, but a most painful degree of anxiety was felt, when no tidings of them could be learned the next morning. The authorities asserted, during the two next days, that no tidings could be learned of them, but a report became current originating among the Chinese, that two had been killed in the melee, and the others confined and put to death the next morning. This was confirmed on the evening of Tuesday, by the Mandarins bringing in one of the bodies, mutilated most shockingly, and between that day and Friday, all the bodies were recovered from the creeks into which they had been thrown.

Such an act of atrocity as the murder of six peaceable men, without offence, has scarcely ever been committed, and, of course, the greatest state of excitement prevails with regard to it. Conjecture is busy with regard to the action which the British authorities will take in the matter.

The Vulture, steam frigate, came up from Hong Kong before the extent of the calamity was known, but returned for instructions, immediately. Sir John Davis reached Canton to-day, but nothing is yet known of his intentions. His force, which consists of a frigate, a brig of war and a steam frigate, with less than two regiments of troops at Hong Kong, is entirely insufficient for the emergency, as the Chinese are better prepared for resistance than ever. He must be reinforced before he can commence offensive operations, but that such will be undertaken at no distant day, admits of no doubt. It is understood that the vessels of war on the Coast have been sent for, but even with these he cannot destroy the offending villages, and at the same time give efficient protection to the factories. Many think that in the position in which Sir John Davis is placed, he has no alternative, if the Chinese Government refuse to accede to his demands, but to haul down the British flag, and order his countrymen to leave the place, declaring Canton to be in a state of blockade, to prevent other nations from reaping the fruits of a trade in which the English cannot participate.

We, ourselves, scarcely think this course will be adopted, but profess that we, as all others, are quite unable to foresee what will take place.

P. S. Later accounts, to the 29th Dec., by the shortest passage on record, (77 days,) state that 4 Chinese had been convicted of the murders, and decapitated. A number of others it was believed would share the same fate. All was quiet, but serious apprehensions were still felt by the foreigners.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Flight of the White Population.

The brig Orbit at New York, from Porto Cabello, brings most exciting intelligence from this distracted republic.

The white inhabitants of La Guayra and Caracas are flying in all directions from the vengeance of the black and colored races, who have completely overawed these cities, and have assumed so menacing an attitude towards the whites, as to inspire them with a dread of being murdered if they remained.

P. S. Another arrival from Porto Cabello, contradicts the above accounts entirely.

The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday, in announcing the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, says:

"This intelligence will be received with pleasure every where. When read to the Assembly [the Legislature of the State being now in session] it was greeted with applause. The People desire Peace. They are as sick of this disgraceful war as they have been from the first disgusted with its objects and authors."

Mr. Bedford Brown, says the last Lynchburg Virginian, formerly a U. S. Senator from North Carolina, but more recently of Missouri, has purchased the estate of Dr. C. Cocke, of Albemarle, Va., and will become a resident of that county.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 9.—Schr. Uteluga from Porto Rico. 11.—Br. Brig James Willington from Tobago; Schr. Pearl from Onslow, N. C. 13.—Brig W. T. Dugan from New York. 14—Schrs. Constitution from Philadelphia, Laura from Shallotte, Nassau from Cardenas, Monsoon from Philadelphia, Jos. Ann from Plymouth, Mary Eliza from Shallotte, Leesburg from Philadelphia, Jack Downing from Onslow; Sloop Dolphin from Washington.

From the Columbus, (Ga.) Enquirer, Feb. 8, 1848.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrence for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and hourly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other balsams, extracts, &c., not embraced, peradventure, in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the apothecary or regular physician, that are, in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted, by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues, to be of the latter class. In colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as in other kindred diseases, it has been used with almost universal success. In a climate so changeable as this, superinducing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

We understand, that owing to sickness in the families of two members of the Council of State, a *quorum* did not convene on the 9th inst., and that the Governor despatched a special messenger for the nearest absentee, who arrived at the Capitol on Monday—the other members having adjourned to that day.

A sufficient number being then present, Col. Cadwallader Jones, of Orange, and Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick, were nominated and confirmed Commissioners of the Board of Internal Improvement.

The following Message was transmitted by the Governor, respecting the destruction of the Machine Shop, &c. of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road:

MESSAGE

To the Council of State of North Carolina.

Your present convocation has been occasioned by reason of the destruction by fire, on the night of the 25th ult., of the extensive brick Building, comprehending the Machine Shop and Engine House of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, at the Depot in this City. The Rail Road being the property of the State, this misfortune, which is believed to have been purely accidental, produces a public loss, which is estimated at not less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000.) Beside the Building and Shop Furniture of various kinds, including a stationary Steam Engine for the propulsion of Machinery, four of the seven Locomotives belonging to the Road, which happened to be in the Engine house at the occurrence of the fire, were subjected to its ravages: two of them being totally ruined, and the other two considerably endamaged.

With so serious a diminution of its motive power, and the entire loss of materials and means for making repairs, it is obvious, that the operations of the Road cannot be continued, to the extent of the public convenience and demand, and to realize the customary income, which is necessary for its preservation, unless resources can be obtained, to overcome these difficulties.

The powers conferred on the Board of Commissioners, for the management of the Road, on behalf of the State, have been examined, with a view to measures of relief, under their authority, but are found to be inadequate to any effectual remedy.

It devolves, therefore, on the Executive, to consider what the public interest requires in this emergency, and I have deemed it an occasion of sufficient moment to invoke the advice and assistance, provided in the constitution, of your honorable body. In communicating with freedom my reflections on the matter in hand, it is hardly needful to premise, that it is done with the most perfect deference to your better judgment, and an earnest invitation to a rigid scrutiny of them, and a frank disclosure of your own views.

Three different courses of procedure appear to me to be open to us—namely:

1st. To abstain from any interference, and leave the Rail Road to go to destruction.

2d. To convene the Legislature, to protect it against this casualty.

3d. To exercise, for this end, the power and authority of the Governor and Council, under the act of the General Assembly, ratified the 6th day of January, 1845, entitled "an act to authorize the foreclosure of the Mortgage on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road."

The first, in my apprehension, would be an abandonment of public duty, without excuse or even pretext. Not to speak of the convenience and advantage of this work to the community, which from daily familiarity are not duly considered, and like the blessings of health, or the free use of our limbs, would be truly appreciated only after their loss, there can be no plea for supineness or negligence in us towards so large a portion of the public property. The prices, and other circumstances attending the purchase of this Rail Road by the State, are fully known to you. The report of its Treasurer, for the first ten months after the purchase, submitted to the Legislature, showed its income to have been $51,923.43. By the statement of the same officer, prepared under direction of the Board of Commissioners, and published in the newspapers in analogy to the regulations respecting the Report of the Comptroller on the public Finances, for the year immediately succeeding and closing on the 1st of November last, the income in this latter period was the sum of $68,292.57, as [illegible] copies of both these documents, herewith laid before you. Although in the latter year no profits were realized from the Road to the public Treasury, materials were purchased for repairs and improvements, on an extensive scale, among which may be particularized 120 tons of new Railroad Iron, bought and paid for since the adjournment of the Legislature; and by reason of the addition of a new and superior Locomotive, and other arrangements suggested by experience, in the now current year, its prospects were better at the occurrence of the accident, than at any time since it has been owned by the State.

It is manifest however, that the Rail Road is valuable only as a *whole*, and not in detached or mutilated parts; and unless it be kept sufficiently repaired, and equipped, to carry on transportation at least to the extent that it has done heretofore, the receipts will soon fall below the necessary expenditures, and its operations must cease. The question before us therefore is not between a less, or greater amount, of accommodation or income, from the Road, but whether it shall be resigned to disuse and waste, until the usual session of the Legislature. And in this connexion, it must be observed, that the decay, and loss to the establishment, during this period, would be tenfold greater, than the damage of the fire. Prompt and energetic action being then indispensable, we are limited to a choice, between the alternatives already stated.

2d. In consideration of the necessity of raising a sum of money, probably equal in amount, to the above estimate of loss, as the only effectual means of relief, I would much prefer, did circumstances favor it, to convoke the Legislature, and leave the proper course in the premises, to be determined by the representatives of the people. But independently of the inconvenience of summoning the members from their homes, at the present season, the expense of a Session of the General Assembly, to deliberate on the subject, would not probably fall below the amount required for the purposes in contemplation. And experience having demonstrated, that the months of spring and summer, are the season of greatest profit to the Road, even the necessary delay of an extra session of the Legislature, at the earliest practicable period, would be attended with serious loss, in its receipts, as well as public inconvenience.

3d. By reference to the 8th section of the act of 1845, already quoted, it will be perceived, that the Governor, with the advice of Council of State, has full power to sell the Rail Road, and all the appendant property, and to transfer the title. And if offers to purchase are made, it is his duty to convene the Council, and submit the same to them, with his opinion of the propriety of accepting. In connexion with the ordinary duty of the Executive, to protect the public property from dilapidation or injury, so far as adequate means may be within his control, the power in this instance to sell, so as to realize the highest attainable price, seems reasonably to imply an authority to make a conditional sale or Mortgage, with a view of raising money to keep up its value, and save it from ruin. This mode of relief, being then within our competency, and by far best suited to our circumstances, is recommended for adoption. I therefore propose for your advice and consent, to borrow on behalf of the State, a sum or sums not exceeding in all twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000;) to be applied as speedily as possible in repairing the damages and loss occasioned by the recent fire to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and that the said Rail Road with all its appendages be conveyed in trust, as a security to the lender, for the repayment of the debt so incurred with the interest thereon. This security is unquestionably ample, and no doubt is entertained, of obtaining upon it the amount required. By adopting this plan, the Road may be renovated, and restored in value, at a cost not materially greater than that of assembling the Legislature to consult on its condition; while it can in no manner embarrass or interfere with the freest deliberation, in regard to it, at the regular session. It may be probably expected that the income of the Road, will keep down the interest on this loan, and gradually extinguish the principal. But if this supposition should prove erroneous, and new misfortunes befall the enterprize, the property in the Road will be at all times sufficient to repay the sum borrowed, without a resort to the general Treasury, unless the latter shall be preferred by the Legislature.

Should this recommendation not meet your concurrence, I will cheerfully co-operate in any preferable mode, of securing the public interests in the matter in question, which your wisdom may suggest.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
March 13, 1848.

P. S. Estimates of the injury, from the fire, made by the President of the R. R., are enclosed herewith.

After consideration the following Resolution was *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of State do advise and consent to the proposition of the Governor, that a sum of money, not exceeding $25,000, be borrowed on behalf of the State, for the purpose of repairing the loss and damage occasioned by the recent fire to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; and that the Governor be advised to convey the said Rail Road, and all the public property attached thereto, in trust to secure the re-payment of the amount of such loan with interest, at such time as he may agree upon with the lenders.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The neglected and bad condition of the Public Roads is a blot upon the fair fame of the good old North State. Our public road system has failed to accomplish anything satisfactory or convenient, in affording facilities for transportation or travel. An experience of more than half a century has proved to a demonstration, the futility of the regulations established by law, for repairing and keeping the public roads in good order. It is a notorious fact, that many overseers of public roads are strangers to the Court that appoints them, and they are not appointed for their known skill in the art of road making, or their energy in the discharge of public duty. In many instances they are nominated by the hands who are to work under their direction; and the most admirable qualification to constitute an acceptable overseer among the hands, is a total disregard for the public convenience. Consequently, the only stimulant that causes the overseer to act, is the dread of incurring the penalty of the law. Hence the universal practice, of Friday or Saturday before Court, being road day. And instances are not wanting, where overseer and hands have mutually agreed, if the overseer should incur a penalty, for neglecting his duty on the highway, the hands would come to the rescue, and make a company business of it.

Road days are generally regarded as holidays, more than days of labor, by those who assemble on such occasions. And it is seldom that a road hand performs more than half a day's work, though the whole day is spent. Such an unnecessary or useless consumption of time is a drain upon the ordinary channels of industry. It is not strange, that under such circumstances, the public roads should become and remain in bad condition, in many places almost impassable for loaded wagons with ordinary teams, especially in that season of the year when farmers are most busily employed in transporting their produce to market.

It is a grievance, that an industrious man should be compelled to turn his hands out of employ, and have their time so unprofitably spent upon the public roads.—But if he fails or neglects to do so, the penalty is fixed by law at one dollar per day for each delinquent hand and in many instances one dollar would pay for more labor than is performed in a day by a whole company, say from ten to fifteen hands. I have thought for a long time that the established practice, of appointing overseers (for the roads) by the County Court without any regard to their suitable ability, knowledge or experience, was a false economy, and one of the principal causes which subjects the community to the unavoidable necessity of traveling on bad roads, and transporting their produce slowly in small quantities along miry thoroughfares to market. And frequently the roads are in such a condition as to deter many industrious farmers, of limited means, from attempting to transport their surplus produce to market, and they feel compelled by the force of circumstances, to submit to the avaricious disposition of speculators, who often fleece them without gloves.

It seems to me that our statesmen, in their zeal for internal improvement, have drawn their sight too high, and have measurably overshot the mark. It should be the object, and it would be the interest, of the agricultural and commercial community, to revolutionize the road system, and that object is not to be the most advantageously obtained by passing from miry thoroughfares to rail roads, without the necessary intermediate links. It is important that our public roads should be placed in a better condition to answer the purpose for which they were designed; and inasmuch as the present system has failed to accomplish that object satisfactorily, a new one should be adopted.

From observation and experience, I have been brought to the conclusion, that hired labor should be substituted in the place of voluntary labor. And for that purpose a tax should be levied and collected annually, in the same manner that taxes for other purposes are levied and collected, to an amount sufficient to place the highways in good condition, and keep them so from year to year. That the County Court of each County should appoint a superintendent or commissioner, whose duty it should be to let out the different roads or parts of roads to contractors, and see that all the roads and parts of roads should be improved on one uniform plan, and report to the County Court semi-annually. The contractors to receive payment from the County Trustee, in whose hands had been placed the taxes collected for such purposes.

I do not pretend to say that the above skeleton of a plan approaches any thing like a perfect one. But it seems to me beyond a doubt, that the principal features contained in it, with the necessary regulations, guards and restrictions, would be an improvement on the road system.

It would be useless for me to say, that I was not in the habit of writing for the press, for this production is prima facie evidence of that fact. My only object is to call the attention of others to the subject, hoping that ere long the proper remedy will be applied, and our internal condition be improved as it should be.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

WHIG MEETING IN BRUNSWICK.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Brunswick county, held at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday evening, March 6th, 1848, David Taylor, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James R. Grist appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is alike the privilege and the duty of the citizens of a free government, to assemble in primary meetings, for the purpose of expressing, freely and fearlessly, their opinion of men and public measures, and to deliberate on the means best calculated to promote the general prosperity of the country. And whereas, we honestly believe that the course of the present administration, in their reckless mismanagement of the public treasure, their mad ambition in involving the country in an unnecessary war with a weak and distracted sister Republic, accompanied with an appalling destruction of human life, and a profuse expenditure of public treasure, [illegible] tion of the offices of the country to the [illegible] of party strength, to be utterly in conflict with the Constitution of the country, [illegible] morals, at variance with the spirit of our institutions, and tending ultimately to the [illegible] of civil liberty: Therefore,

Resolved, That while our opinions [illegible] changed on the old issues, upon which we have long combatted the party in power, yet we [illegible] the present perilous condition of the country [illegible] ing out of an unholy and unconstitutional war commenced in the spirit of selfish ambition [illegible] persevered in with a view to party ascendancy [illegible] presenting a new issue, and of such [illegible] importance as completely to [illegible] absorb all other questions of [illegible] have hitherto divided the great parties [illegible] try.

Resolved, That we deem the ordering [illegible] army of the United States, by President Polk, on his own authority, from Corpus Christi [illegible] Rio Grande, as the first act of hostility between the two governments, and a violation of the pledge given to Mexico by our annexation resolutions [illegible] open declaration of war between the two [illegible] and a palpable violation of the Constitution [illegible] own.

Resolved, That while we learn from history the causes which have led to the downfall of [illegible] Republics—the ascendancy of the military over the civil power, the assumption by Executive officers of powers not granted to them by the Constitution, the reckless bestowment of [illegible] zen purposes, the lust of conquest, the [illegible] for moral obligations, together with a [illegible] advocacy of popular rights—Democrats in name, Despots in principle—we can but feel [illegible] apprehensions for the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the action of the late Conservative Whig Convention assembled in the Capitol of the State—the candidate presented to us by that body for the Executive office of the State, we regard as an intelligent, devoted Whig, [illegible] ponent of Whig principles, and we pledge ourselves to render him a cordial and efficient [illegible]

Resolved, That, in conformity with [illegible] that Convention, we invite the Whigs of the several counties composing the [illegible] sional District, to send delegates to a District Convention, for the purpose of selecting a representative for the District, to the Convention [illegible] held in Philadelphia on the 7th June next, to nominate a candidate for President of the [illegible] States; and we would suggest that the Convention be empowered to nominate an Elector for this District; and we would further suggest Wilmington as the place, and the first Wednesday in May as the time, for such meeting.

On motion of Mr. S. Langdon, the following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That believing as we do that the present alarming condition of [illegible] which we have been precipitated by the administration of James K. Polk, [illegible] mands that the Executive office of the [illegible] should be placed in the hands of a man [illegible] mited ability, long experience, and sound conservative principles; and believing Henry Clay the great man in the Whig ranks best fitted [illegible] his commanding influence, [illegible] requisites above mentioned, [illegible] and reckless spirit of conquest and territorial aggrandizement which has characterized [illegible] of the present administration, and which [illegible] the party leaders of Democracy are [illegible] to infuse into the minds of the people, [illegible] back the government to the good old Republican track, he is our first choice for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That two delegates from each Captain's district in the county, be appointed to represent Brunswick in the District Convention to be holden at Wilmington, or such other place as may be agreed on by a majority of the counties composing this Congressional District, to elect a delegate to the Whig National Convention.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting to the District Convention [illegible] are hereby requested to use all honorable [illegible] to procure the election of a delegate to the National Convention favorable to the nomination of Mr. Clay.

Under the 8th resolution, the chair appointed the following delegates, viz: J. R. Pritchett, Joseph Green, D. L. [illegible], G. W. Potter, S. B. Everitt, S. [illegible], R. S. Burney, G. Hooper, Dr. L. Frink, C. Perkins, E. [illegible] King and S. C. Sleight.

During the evening the meeting was addressed by Dr. Hill, in explanation of the resolutions offered by him, and in approval of the action of the State Convention, in the nomination of Mr. [illegible]

On motion of Dr. Hill,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be forwarded to the Editor of the [illegible] for publication, and that the Wilmington [illegible] mercial and Fayetteville Observer be requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and then the meeting adjourned.

DAVID TAYLOR, Chairman.

JAMES R. GRIST, Secretary.

Mr. Manly—Mr. Stanly.—W[illegible] with great gratification to the proceedings of the meeting just held in Hyde, by the whole-souled Whigs of that county [illegible] our gratification is the greater, because the attempts which have been made [illegible] Locofoco Press, to sow dissension in [illegible] ranks, by insinuations of disaffection [illegible] the part of Mr. Stanly and his friends towards Mr. Manly. These proceedings show how little reliance is to be placed upon the statements of Locofocoism. But independent of this evidence we have a letter from Mr. Stanly himself, which [illegible] violate no confidence, we think, in [illegible] ing to, which states that no nomination could have given him more pleasure—if he had been nominated for Governor, never having refused a Whig call, he should have felt bound to accept—but that the action of the Convention was a great *relief* to him. He then goes on to speak in the most flattering terms of Mr. Manly and of the fitness of the nomination. This is just what we expected from Edward Stanly, and just the course we told [illegible] friends he would pursue. And so long as a similar spirit of concession, harmony and union governs and controls the action of the Whig party, so long will it continue as it deserves to be, invincible.

Raleigh Register.

Presidential Election.—By the act of Congress of January, 1845, the next Presidential election will be held in every State on the same day—Nov'r 7. 1848.

Inspectors of Naval Stores, and Lumber and Timber, appointed yesterday by the County Court of New Hanover.

Of Naval Stores.—Jesse Bowden, John Bowden, John S. James, D. McMillan, D. A. Lamont, Joseph E. Bunting.

P. M. Walker, A. Alderman, and J. L. Corbett continue under their former appointment.

Of Lumber and Timber.—Robt Maxwell, [illegible] R Johnston, James A. King, Jas. Alderman, W. H. Laspiere, Geo. W. Croom, Richard Barnett, Alex. Matthews, Wm. J. Price, Wm DeBerry, Isham Petersen, James T. Morris, Henry Groves.

Wilmington Chronicle.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

THE TREATY.—It is before this known to most of our readers that the Treaty has been ratified by the Senate; but with various amendments which require the sanction of Mexico. It is therefore improper to publish officially either the Treaty or the particulars of the Senate's action on it. A reliable account of the whole has, however, found its way into the papers from various sources, perhaps the best informed of all of them being the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, from whom we quoted extensively in our last, and now quote still more at large in another part of this paper.

The following is stated as the vote on the final question of Ratification:—

Yeas—Messrs. Ashley of Arkansas; Atherton of New Hampshire; Bagby of Ala.; *Bell* of Tenn.; Bradbury of Me.; Bright of Ind.; Butler of S. C.; Calhoun of S. C.; Cameron of Pa.; Cass of Mich.; *Clark* of R. I.; *Crittenden* of Ky.; *Davis* of Mass.; Davis of Miss.; *Dayton* of N. J.; Dickinson of N. Y.; Dix of N. Y.; Downs of La.; Felch of Mich.; Foote of Miss.; HALE of N. H.; Hannegan of Ind.; Hunter of Va.; *R. Johnson* of Md.; *H. Johnson* of La.; H. V. Johnston of Ga.; *Mangum* of N. C.; Mason of Va.; *Miller* of N. J.; Moor of Me.; Niles of Conn.; Rusk of Texas; Sevier of Ark.; Sturgeon of Pa.; Turney of Tenn.; *Underwood* of Ky.; and Yulee of Fla.—37. [27 Locos, 9 Whigs, 1 Ind.]

Nays—Messrs. Allen of Ohio; Atchison of Missouri; *Badger* of N. C.; *Baldwin* of Conn.; Benton of Missouri; *Berrien* of Ga.; Breese of Ill.; *Corwin* of Ohio; Douglass of Ill.; *Greene* of R. I.; Lewis of Ala.; *Spruance* of Del.; *Upham* of Vt.; *Webster* of Mass.; and Westcott of Fla.—15. [7 Locos and 8 Whigs.]

Absent—Messrs. *Phelps* of Vt.; *Pearce* of Md.; *Clayton* of Del.; and Houston of Texas.—4. [3 Whigs and 1 Loco.]

[Whigs in *italics*; Loco Focos in roman; Independent in SMALL CAPS.]

It is stated that four of those who voted *for* the Treaty, spoke *against* it.

It is also understood that the four absent Senators would, if present, have voted against the Treaty; and that they absented themselves rather than continue the war by rejecting a Treaty which they could not sanction. It thus appears that the treaty would have been rejected if Senators had all voted as their judgments dictated.

The Treaty has evidently been a bitter pill to the Senate. Many of the Locos desired to protract the War until it absorbed the whole of Mexico, and many of the Whigs wanted none of it. This we presume is the explanation of Mr. Badger's vote. He had declared in his speech his utter opposition to a forced cession of any part of the territory of Mexico; and he has consistently voted in accordance with the settled conviction of his judgment.

The Whig party generally, including ourself, entirely concurred in the avowed opinion of Mr Badger. But we think that it is impossible to put an end to the war upon such terms; and therefore we rejoice to see Peace upon the terms of the Treaty. We take it as a choice of evils. As such the whole country has rejoiced at the ratification; for we doubt if one in a thousand of the people of any party, are satisfied with the Treaty, apart from the prospect which it holds out of bringing this odious war to an end.

Many persons about Washington think that the alterations in the Treaty will make it unacceptable to Mexico, and that she will now refuse to ratify it. But the general belief is otherwise. The leading features are preserved; that is, Peace, the Boundary, and the sum to be paid. These remain unchanged. And if Mexico was sincere in negotiating the treaty, of which no doubt is expressed, she will scarcely repudiate it for the sake of the minor changes made by our Senate.

The following interesting views are presented by the Richmond Whig:—

"It seems remarkable, that, while the war has been professedly waged, for some time past, for two great objects—"indemnity for the past, and security for the future,"—the treaty by which it is proposed to terminate it requires us to *pay to Mexico* some twenty millions of dollars, by way of INDEMNITY to her for the territory she has been required to cede, while, so far as we are able to see, there is no stipulation whatever, as, indeed we do not perceive very clearly how there could be, having reference to that "future security" about which so much has been said. If the Administration had gone *only* for indemnity, it would have taken only so much of Mexican territory as would have been sufficient to have satisfied that requirement. But the fact that Mexico has been *compelled to sell* a large portion of her territory, more than was deemed by our own Government adequate as "indemnity"—a fact demonstrated by the payment to her of a sum of money greater in amount than Mr. Jefferson gave for Louisiana, or than Mr. Monroe gave for Florida, the value of either of which is incomparably greater than that part of the Mexican Republic which is hereafter to constitute a portion of this Confederacy—establishes beyond controversy the truth of the assumption, so often denied by the friends of the Administration, that the ostensible pretexts for this war are materially different from the real causes. No one can doubt that it was instigated by a foregone conclusion on the part of Mr Polk and his advisers to obtain from Mexico, by purchase or by conquest, or by both combined, such portions of her territory as those gentlemen deemed it important to possess. For our own part, while we have been desirous to see the treaty ratified, and while we hope that the changes made in its provisions may be acquiesced in by the Mexican Government, we nevertheless believe that it is on our part, in the pecuniary aspect of the question, a very hard bargain. To the acquisition of Upper California, though we believe that the advantages of its possession have been even more exaggerated than were those promised, but not yet realized, from the possession of Texas, we should have had no particular objection; and that territory, we presume, might have been regarded as sufficiently valuable to have fully INDEMNIFIED the United States. We should not have objected to it, because, in addition to the commercial facilities anticipated from its possession, that province is sparsely inhabited, and may consequently be soon Americanized. But we confess that we do not like the idea of paying twenty millions of dollars for New Mexico, which, although not very densely settled, is nevertheless occupied by a comparatively large number of Mexicans, who are uniformly represented to be the most ignorant and most depraved even of that degenerate race. If twenty millions of dollars be necessary to induce the Mexicans to consent to make peace, we should greatly have preferred to have given that sum to her for California alone, rather than for California and New Mexico together. Indeed, we think it would be wise, even now, to pay Mexico a handsome sum, in addition to the amount stipulated in the treaty, to take New Mexico back again. We have no doubt that we should save money by the operation, while we should get rid of a territory in no point of view valuable, and the possession of which may give rise to controversies that cannot fail to disturb the tranquility and to jeopardize the existence of the Union. As the prolongation of the struggle, however, might and probably would have led to the acquisition of several other Mexican provinces, on the Rio Grande frontier, we confess that we are gratified at the prospect of its termination upon *such* terms—even by giving instead of getting "indemnity," and by resting for the future "security" of our rights, upon our power to enforce a proper respect for them from nations far more powerful than the Republic of Mexico is or has ever been."

The N. Y. Herald publishes the Treaty in full, as ratified, but it is so long that we are content to give the following abstract of its provisions:—

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along that southern boundary to the western boundary of the same; thence north to the first branch of the Gila which it intersects; thence down the middle of that branch and of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico, now residing in the territory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property, or else, upon taking the oaths of allegiance to this government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the U. States.

The next article provides that the United States government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. To this end, both nations are to use their best endeavors.

In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States, made by this treaty, the United States government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican government immediately on the ratification of the treaty. The remaining twelve millions are to be paid in four annual instalments, bearing six per cent. interest from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. No portion of this sum is to be transferable.

According to the article, the United States Government is to pay all claims of American citizens against Mexico, both those already decided and those still undecided—the whole, however, not to amount to more than three millions and a quarter of dollars.

The Mexican archives found by us after the taking possession of the ceded territory are to be delivered up.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for the period of eight years, and may afterwards be renewed at the option of both governments.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican authorities as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The troops of the United States are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican government on amicable terms.

The supplies which may arrive between the ratification of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops are not to be subject to duty.

The Treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Disturnell's map of Mexico, published at New York, in 1847.

Several important articles are omitted.

The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government, in Texas and California, are stricken out; and the important provision to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican Church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded territory, is also stricken out. These are the principal modifications.

Great excitement was produced in the Senate by the appearance of the Treaty in the Herald; and a story having somehow got into circulation that Messrs. Mangum and Clayton had furnished information respecting it to the Reporters, both gentlemen, and the Reporter alluded to, positively and unequivocally denied the statement.

The news of the ratification of the Treaty was forthwith sent to Mexico, by Major Graham. It will be seen that Mr Sevier has been appointed "Commissioner, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary." He was to have started for Mexico on Thursday or Friday last, bearing the Treaty, and clothed with authority to conclude the negotiation by an exchange of ratifications.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—A gentleman who has travelled through the Counties of Sampson, Duplin, and Wayne, writes to us, that "the nomination of Manly gives universal satisfaction among the Whigs in this region of country. A better selection probably could not have been made."

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We invite attention to the Message of Gov. Graham to his Council, and the unanimous action of the Council thereon. They deserve credit for the wise and prudent course they have adopted, a course indispensably necessary indeed to the preservation of the road from utter dilapidation. If they had refused to take the responsibility, the whole track would have gone to ruin before the meeting of the next Legislature. No individual would so act to the injury of his own property, and no public officer would faithfully perform his duty who would permit a valuable property to become worthless for the want of 6 per cent. of its value.

BLOUNT'S CREEK COTTON FACTORY.—We looked in upon this new establishment a few days ago, and found a portion of its machinery in active operation, making that kind of Yarns for the excellence of which the Southern States have become so famous. The Looms are not yet at work, but soon will be. The company has a capital of $80,000, contributed by a few gentlemen, mostly of this place, George McNeill, Esq being President. The mill, which is of brick covered with slate, was built, and the machinery put in operation, under the direction of Mr. Richard Baldwin. This is the seventh Cotton Factory now in operation in and about this place, the whole capital invested being about $300,000. It goes into operation at a period of great depression in manufactures; but when things get to the worst they generally mend. That such may now be the case, and that this new establishment may amply remunerate its proprietors, and benefit the community, we sincerely wish.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Washington Correspondent of the North American, who has seen the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department, as communicated to Congress, makes the following remarkable statement:—

The first intelligence which Gen. Scott received from the department of War, after the battle of Cerro Gordo, was a rebuke for the dismissal of prisoners at Vera Cruz (I think.) In commenting upon that communication, he says, it is something remarkable, that his first letter, after the gallantry and success of the army in the various battles, should be one of censure; and he presumes, from the same train of reasoning, that by the time he enters the capitol of the enemy he will be dismissed from his command! He has lived to see his prophecy fulfilled.

Mr. Hale: The Merchants' Company's new Steamer Rowan reached our wharf this morning with a full cargo, part of which was just 3 days 6½ hours from New York, to-wit:

From New York to Wilmington, 52 hours.
From Wilmington to Fayetteville, 23½ hours.

Without the aid of electricity, don't you call this tolerable fast travelling? C.

DEATHS.—Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, of N. Y., aged 85, and Henry Wheaton, late Minister to Prussia, aged 63, have died within a few days past.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—Col. Eppes, who murdered a gentleman named Muir, near Petersburg, Va. about two years ago, was arrested a week or two ago in Texas, near the Falls of the Brazos, and passed through Wilmington last week, in irons, in charge of a Virginia Sheriff. He is securely lodged in the Jail at Petersburg. The murder was committed under circumstances of great barbarity and deliberation, and for the purpose of obtaining possession of a bond which Muir held.

REVOLUTION in France!

The Cambria has brought news of awful scenes in Paris! A successful revolution had taken place! Louis Phillippe had abdicated the Throne, (whether voluntarily or not is not stated, but we suppose that his act was the effect rather than the cause of the Revolution.) A great deal of fighting had occurred in the streets of Paris, about 500 persons being killed, including a General Officer. The Throne was borne about the streets by the triumphant Revolutionists; the Palais Royal and Tuilleries were seized and sacked, and the furniture thrown out of the windows.

The King's family was safe, at the last accounts—a most gratifying fact, highly creditable to the Revolutionists. They fled to the Barriers. The King abdicated in favor of his grandson the Count of Paris—a mere child, the heir apparent to the Throne. But the proposition to make the Duke de Nemours Regent was not listened to. The Duke is Louis Phillippe's Son, uncle to the Count of Paris. The Duchess de Orleans was also rejected as Regent. It was designed to abolish the Monarchy, and form a Republican government, similar to that of the United States.

We await with great anxiety the full accounts of this catastrophe, which, so far as it concerns France alone, may or may not be a disastrous event. But it greatly endangers the peace of the world; and may produce events of the most overwhelming nature. The English market unchanged.

WORKING THE ROADS.—We publish in another column a very sensible article on the Road System of North Carolina;—if that can be called a system which has no system about it. Some little experience, as Overseer of a Road leading out of this town, and more in paying laborers for working that road, long ago satisfied us, not only of the general inutility, but of the positive evils of the present mode. When we had the honor to be selected by the County Court of Cumberland as Overseer of the Morganton Road to the "7 mile Branch," we had never seen more of the road than the 3 miles nearest to town, and had about as much knowledge of the duties to which we were called as might have been expected of one who had spent his whole life in a printing office. The best thing we could do was to hire a substitute, who did know something about roads. At the end of the year we found ourself minus from $15 to $20; but had fortunately escaped indictment, not perhaps because the road was kept in good order,—for of that we know nothing,—but because it was in no worse order than other bad roads. That cannot be a proper system which thus charges with the performance of a public duty those who are utterly unqualified for it, and without their knowledge or consent.

Whether our correspondent has suggested the proper remedy for the evils of our present road laws, we know not; but we are very sure that the prosperity and character of the State, and especially the prosperity of this place, would be materially enhanced by some system which would give us good roads.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Locofocos have carried the State election in New Hampshire by increased majorities. Williams Loco, is elected Governor by about 2000 majority—and there is a majority of from 20 to 30 Locos in the Legislature, thus securing the re-election to the U. S. Senate of Mr. Atherton.

Mr. Clay has left New York,—where he received such honors as probably were never before awarded to any man,—on his return home. He would remain in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, a day or two each, and then proceed West.

The procession in New York which received and escorted the remains of Mr Adams from the boat to the City Hall, is stated to have been 2½ miles in length; and it is estimated that 200,000 people were collected in the streets to look at it and to pay honor to the illustrious dead.

A ROWLAND FOR OUR OLIVER.—The Locofocos are chuckling over the speech of Mr. Root, a Whig from Ohio, in which he declares that he and his constituents will go for no man for President who is against the Wilmot Proviso. As an offset to this, we may mention, that the N. Y. Evening Post, the leading Locofoco paper of that State, takes identically the same stand.

MEDICAL COMMENCEMENTS.—127 gentlemen received the Degree of M. D. at the Commencement of the N. Y. University; among them the following from North Carolina:

A. Bethune, W. A. Bernard, R. Greer, L. L. Holmes, J. J. C. Hall, P. T. Henry, G. D. Moore, A. D. Moore, and Hector McNeill.

And, of 52 gentlemen who received the like Degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., the following from this State: Rich'd G. Cobb, and Jas. L. Manney.

And, of 63 Graduates of the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, John W. Page, and E. Patterson, of North Carolina.

At the Commencement of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, B. A. Kennedy and Joshua King of this State received Diplomas.

CHLOROFORM.—The papers record many cases of deaths ensuing from inhaling this new preparation. Its nature does not appear to be understood. Whilst in many cases it is administered with the happiest effects, and preserves from all pain during the most dangerous surgical operations, in others it kills, and in others again it produces no effect whatever.

The Observer seems to be ignorant of the fact that the issue of Treasury notes is called "a loan." But it is only pretended ignorance, to attempt to show ignorance in the Carolinian. We asserted that the administration of Mr. Tyler could not borrow money under the law of the Whig Congress of 1841, on a 6 per cent. stock; but had to borrow upon the faith of Treasury notes. Is that true, or is it not?—*North Carolinian.*

Most assuredly it is not true, as any one of the Carolinian's own party who has sense enough to comprehend the official Reports of Mr. Walker, could inform it. The three several Loans of 1841, 1842, and 1843, mentioned in our last, amounting in all to upwards of twenty millions of dollars, were actual bona fide *Loans*, and not issues of Treasury Notes, and one of them, as we stated, for more than six millions, was negotiated at 5 per cent interest. We doubt whether an issue of Treasury notes was ever called a loan in any official paper. The first is a temporary expedient to raise money at once, which is expected to be paid within a very short time. The other is a funded debt, reimbursable at given times, generally at long dates. The two species of debt are so different as never to be designated by the same term; and consequently on the same page (28.) of the Report of Mr. Walker for 1846, to which we referred last week, the distinction is repeatedly recognized.

It results therefore, all the Carolinian's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Whig Congress of 1841, did borrow, by loans, upwards of twenty millions of dollars, at 5 and 6 per cent. interest.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE did not sit on Monday the 13th, having adjourned on Friday night, after the long and arduous sittings on the Treaty, till Tuesday.

On Tuesday, Mr. Atherton, from the committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House, authorising a loan of sixteen millions, with an amendment, requiring the proposals for the loan to be opened publicly.

Mr. Atherton, from the same committee, reported the deficiency appropriation bill from the House, with slight amendments.

A message was received from the President on Executive business, and on motion of Mr. Mangum, the doors were closed to receive it. When they were opened, it was ascertained that the Message contained the nomination of the Hon. A. Sevier, the Senator from Arkansas, as Commissioner to Mexico, which was promptly and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Atherton moved to take up the deficiency appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

After some progress in the bill, Mr. Cass moved to lay it on the table and take up the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Webster said that the question pending in the executive session ought to be decided before proceeding with the army bill.

Mr. Cass said that all knew what had been done, and they ought to be prepared for a vigorous prosecution of the war, if Mexico refused to ratify the treaty.

Mr. Berrien suggested that there should be an executive session.

Mr. Cass had no objection. It would expedite action on the bill.

Mr. Crittenden moved that Mr. Hannegan be appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of Mr. Sevier. Agreed to.

Mr. Berrien moved that the Senate go into Executive session, which was agreed to, and the doors were again closed.

On Wednesday, a letter from Mr. Sevier was received, in which he resigns his seat in the Senate, in consequence of having "very unexpectedly and very much against his personal wishes," accepted an office.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the Senate took up the Ten Regiment Bill. The motion of Mr. Butler, to amend it by providing for filling up the regiments now in Mexico, instead of creating new ones, (which would require no new officers to be appointed,) was rejected, 27 to 18.

Mr Cass pressed the immediate passage of the bill. But Mr. Calhoun said he wished to speak on it, and had not come prepared to day.

Mr. Mason then spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr Badger moved to proceed to the consideration of Executive business. Rejected, 26 to 17.

Mr Mangum moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until this day fortnight. He had little hope that the motion would prevail, but looked with astonishment, in view of all the circumstances, at the pertinacity with which this bill was pressed. Let a week or ten days pass, and then the bill might with propriety be taken up and disposed of. Mr. M. said it was important that they should go into Executive session, before action on this bill. It was of vast importance that they should be able to refer to things as they knew them to exist. This was one of the most extraordinary modes of proceeding he had ever witnessed. Were we never to come to a termination of this war without carrying out measures going far beyond the Constitution? Were they to be called upon to send 10,000 more troops to Mexico, in addition to the 60,000 now at the disposal of the Government, when it was well known that a battle has not been fought there for weeks and months? Mr M. said that as regards the facilitating peace, not even a show had been made in favor of the propriety of passing the bill at this time. Let them have an opportunity of speaking to this subject in open day, freely, and not in duress as in chains. He appealed to the magnanimity of the other side.

Mr Cass was opposed to postponement. The bill had now been three months before the Senate. It was necessary that with the commissioner to Mexico, the fact should also go, that if the treaty be not promptly ratified, we are determined to prosecute the war with increased vigor. Let the bill pass both houses promptly, and he had no more doubt than he had of his existence, that the treaty would be promptly ratified by Mexico.

Mr. Mangum's motion was rejected, 18 to 28.

Mr. Baldwin then spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Foote and Allen replied.

On Thursday, the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr Benton moved to make the proposed mission to Rome a full mission, instead of a Charge.

Mr. B. briefly supported his amendment.

Mr. Badger opposed both the amendment and the original proposition. There was no necessity, in his opinion, for having a representative of the government in Rome.

Mr Crittenden thought it might be considered disrespectful to other small powers, to send a full mission to the Papal States, a government with which we had little or no commercial communication.

After a few words from Mr. Benton the bill was postponed to some future day.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the Ten Regiment bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun then spoke in opposition to the bill. After a careful examination, he said, of the bill and all its provisions and bearings, and with due respect to what had been adduced in its favor, and those who advocated it, he had not been able to find a single argument to prove its necessity, or justify its passage. Under existing circumstances, and at the present juncture of our relations with Mexico, he thought that those who supposed it expedient or necessary to overawe and intimidate that nation, overlooked the actual condition of its government. If that government possessed sufficient stability or strength, to be capable of resistance, there might be some reason in sending reinforcements, to our forces, and pressing this or any similar measure to that end. But such was emphatically not the case—in fact directly the contrary. At Queretaro, there is little else than a shadow of a government, without an army or means to raise and maintain one—existing by our forbearance, and literally under our protection.

Mexico had been induced to treat to preserve her nationality from utter annihilation. The danger may be said to be—not that she will refuse to ratify the treaty—but that the present government may have perished and passed out of existence, before an opportunity is afforded it to do so.

In addition to this, we hold ample power in our hands to induce Mexico to ratify it. It is requisite only to notify her, that we will take what boundary we desire, and twenty millions of dollars will be saved by the operation.

Mr Calhoun next proceeded to point out the injurious effect the passage of the bill must exert upon the commercial and monetary affairs of the country. Causing an apprehension upon the public mind, that the treaty would not be ratified, and peace speedily consummated, would be costly bravado indeed!

He then dwelt upon the unauthorized power assumed by the President in imposing taxes upon the Mexican people. The conqueror alone had the right to levy contributions. But the President was not the conqueror; that title belonged to the people of the U. States; and they were represented by Congress assembled. Whenever a country is conquered it is put down—its separate and individual existence is blotted out for the time being. While it remained in this state, our Constitution was in full force there as well as here, and the President had no more right to levy taxes in the one case than the other. For himself, he would enter a solemn protest against the exercise of such power. The President had acted without the authority of law or the constitution; and before he took upon himself the responsibility of so doing, he should have obtained it from Congress.

In conclusion he would state, that in all he had said, he placed himself above personal and party considerations. He looked to the country only and would be guided only by the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson of Georgia followed. He supported the administration, and advocated the immediate passage of the bill.

On Friday, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the secret despatch sent by Capt. Gillespie to California in 1845.

Mr. Berrien delivered an able and eloquent speech against the Ten Regiment Bill, and was followed by Mr. Webster on the same side. Mr. Cass advocated it. After which the bill was *passed*, 29 to 19. [It is not believed that it will pass the House.]

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 13th, many petitions and memorials were presented, some of them indicating the downward "progress" of things. For instance, one member proposed that the public lands be offered for sale at 50 cents per acre, instead of $1 25, the present price. Another proposed that the lands should be granted free of cost to all who will accept and settle them. And another still was for limiting the appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court to a term of years. These were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Donnell.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing additional buoys and stationary and floating lights on the Cape Fear river, between the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, and the ocean.

Mr. Outlaw presented resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina relating to the inlets on the coast of North Carolina.

On Tuesday, after a good deal of unimportant business, several speeches were made, pro and con, on the President's message refusing to communicate certain information respecting the return of Santa Anna to Mexico.

On Wednesday, after some unimportant business, 10,000 extra copies of the Army Contracts were ordered to be printed. (This document was stated to contain some extraordinary developments of favoritism in bestowing contracts.) The Locos opposed the printing, which was agreed to, 80 to 66.

The debate on the President's refusal to give information on the Slidell mission was resumed.

Mr Root, of Ohio, addressed the House with great animation. He ridiculed the treaty and its originator, Mr. Trist, and was not sparing in his censures upon the unprecedented course of the government throughout its negotiations. In adverting to the Wilmot Proviso, he proclaimed that Ohio would support no man for public office who was not in favor of that measure.

The House, on motion of Mr. McKay, went into committee, and took up the bill prohibiting any abatement or reduction in the payment of revenue duties, &c., which, after debate, was reported without amendment.

On Thursday, Mr. Cobb moved to reconsider the order to print extra copies of the army contracts. This attempt to screen the administration gave rise to a warm debate between Messrs. Cobb, Crozier, Stevens, McClernand, Thompson of Ten., McKay and others. The motion was finally laid on the table, (rejected,) 93 to 78.

On Friday, a long debate arose on a motion to print 100,000 copies of the Patent Office Report, at a cost of $40,000.

The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. Thompson of Indiana, one of the most distinguished members of the House, in reply to Mr. McLane of Maryland, delivered on the 2d inst:—

"He had a few words to say, before he sat down, about the extreme anxiety which the gentleman from Maryland had exhibited to place the Whig party in the most awkward predicament of being greatly divided on a candidate for the Presidency. It was of very little importance to this country how he or the gentleman from Maryland intended to vote on the question of the Presidency. He would say to the honorable gentleman, however, if he laid the flattering unction to his soul that the Whig party was so divided as he had represented he was vastly mistaken. There were a great many men in that party who were prepared, whenever the crisis might call for the surrender of individual preferences and feelings, to buckle on their armor in the common defence of the constitution, and the rescue of the country from the fearful evils which beset it. We, (said Mr T.) it is true, for particular reasons, have individual preferences; but there is something in this great controversy higher than men—than the elevation of any particular candidate to the Presidency. The security, the salvation of the constitution, is the great question to be tried. In a contest of this sort we are prepared to rear the old banner under which we have fought in former times, and do duty to the glorious constitution of our fathers; and whether under the banner of Mr. Clay, who has long stood foremost among the most distinguished statesmen of our country, or whether under that of Gen. Taylor, who has fought our battles and covered himself all over with glory, who "asks no favor and shrinks from no responsibility," or whether under the banner of some of the other illustrious men who are scattered all over this Union, we will go into the contest as if animated by one spirit, and having but one common object—the enduring prosperity and happiness of our country. Why, does the gentleman suppose we have got nobody else but General Taylor and Mr. Clay? Let him look all over this Union, and we can point to those under whose banner the Whig party could rally with hope and confidence. Massachusetts can boast her Webster, the able defender of the constitution; Delaware, her Clayton; Pennsylvania, her Sergeant and Binney; New York, her Fillmore; Ohio, her McLean, Corwin, and Ewing; Kentucky, her Crittenden; Tennessee, her Bell; North Carolina, her Mangum and Badger; South Carolina, her Preston. These were all men whom Whigs delight to honor. And there were others scattered all over the country—not only in public life, but in private life—men far more distinguished for intellect and patriotism than he who now dispenses power at the other end of the avenue.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Exciting Scene in the House—A Fight between two of the Members.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, but finding itself without a quorum, rose and reported the fact to the House.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and whilst the House was dividing a fight took place between Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee.

A scene of confusion ensued, which no pen can describe. The Speaker called loudly to "order," and several members rushed towards the combatants and separated them.

Order having been restored, Mr. Haralson and Mr. Jones, in succession, rose, and apologized to the House for the breach of the rules into which they had been betrayed.

Mr. Jacob Thompson offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the cause of the rencontre between Mr. Haralson and Mr. Jones.

Mr. Stephens opposed the resolution. It was not calculated to do any good, and might be productive of evil.

Mr. Hunt supported it. The dignity of the House and the decorum of its deliberations required that such a scene as has occurred, should not take place, and be passed over without inquiry.

Mr. McLane here rose and stated that the rencontre had occurred from the impulse of the moment—that both the parties to it were fully aware of the impropriety of what had occurred, and deeply regretted it. That, more than this, by the intercession of friends, Mr. Haralson and Mr. Jones had both been made fully sensible of the fact, that there was no cause of quarrel between them—and that the difficulty which had occurred, being the result of a moment's excitement, should be allowed to pass, now that that excitement was over, except to mutually express their regret for it. That they had resumed their former mutual good understanding, and as a sign and evidence of this, they had shaken hands.

The resolution for appointing a Committee to inquire, as proposed by Mr. Thompson, was then further discussed by several members, when

Mr. Stephens moved to dispense with any committee, which was adopted.

And the House adjourned.

The parties to this fight were both Locofocos. The Washington correspondent of the Petersburg Republican, (Locofoco,) gives the following account of the origin of the quarrel:—

"The vote had just been taken by yeas and nays on the question of adjourning to Monday next. The two gentlemen were sitting together talking upon different matters when Mr. Jones said to Haralson, you vote one way when the names are to be recorded, and another when they are not. Haralson said "if you mean me, it is a falsehood," when Jones retorted, "you lie;" whereupon Haralson rose and struck Mr. Jones in the face with his fist. Jones returned the blow with his fist, and some half a dozen blows passed between them, they in the mean time overturning one or two desks, when they were separated by several members rushing to the place, and pulling them apart."

EXPENSIVE SUIT.—A law suit growing out of a horse trade (that worst of all kinds of law suits,) has just been decided in Wyoming county, N. Y., in which the costs were between $800 and $1000, and the sum in dispute $25 07, of principal, and $3 01 of interest.

FAILURES.—The Phelps Woollen Manufacturing Company, of Broad Brook, Con. failed a week or two ago. Their indebtedness is stated at $287,000, and assets at $300,000. A large Cotton manufacturer in Lisbon, Con. has also failed for $150,0000.

Detroit, Michigan, has been carried by the Whigs, over the Cassites, by a majority of 104—the democratic majority last year being 238.

Gen. Taylor.—A letter now before us, from a friend who is journeying South, says—The General is a man of very simple manners, free from all ostentation, and of an exceedingly amiable temper. When he entered the army in 1808 he possessed very small means, which he invested in a cotton estate at Baton Rouge; there he expended whatever he could spare from his salary, never drawing any thing from his home funds for his own use; being rigidly economical, as were his wife and family, his savings, with the income of his plantation and the rise of property, have made him very wealthy; but he still dresses like a man with an income of $250 a year.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Magnetic Telegraph to Fayetteville.—An agent for the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Line, Dr. L. C. Duncan, has arrived here with the intention of making arrangements, if circumstances are found favorable, for the establishment of a Branch Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville, to join the Main Line at the latter place. Dr. Duncan will have interviews with our citizens that he may ascertain their wishes and what they will do in behalf of the object. The cost it is estimated will be about $14 000. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages to a commercial community of the Telegraph. As regards the prospective profits of a Branch to Fayetteville, others are better able to judge than we. We trust Dr. D. will have his views so favorably met as to induce the construction of the Line.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

It is told of Sheridan, in Moore's life of that great orator and dramatist, that, walking in company with Sir Philip Francis, on his way to the House of Commons to take part in a vote of thanks for a Peace, the latter, in the course of conversation, remarked that "it was a Peace which every one would be glad of, but nobody would be proud of;" which remark Sheridan introduced, as his own, in a speech which he made as soon as he could get the floor after reaching the House. We make free to quote from Sheridan what he did not disdain to borrow from Sir Philip, to express what we suppose to be the general opinion, viz: that the Treaty of Peace—supposing it to be accomplished by the assent of Mexico to the alterations which it has undergone—is *a Peace which every one will be glad of, but no one will be proud of.*—*National Intelligencer.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 10—Steamer Rowan, Capt A P Hart, with goods for E Fuller, J & T Waddill, Ray & Pearce, James Dodd, T S & C Lutterloh, J H & J Martine, J D Starr, W McIntyre, L McKellar, H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, G McNeill, J D Williams, H Leete, J M Rose, R M Orrell, D McNeill & Co, H Erambert, T S Lutterloh, C T Haigh & Son, and Amos Jessup, of this place; and for Murchison, Reid & Co, Rowan Factory, J Sundheimer & Co, J P Covington, W P Henly & Co, Martin Graddy, A Strickland, Pesander & Johnson, M L & R J Holmes, J Worth, Bingham & Rose, Locke & Chaffin, J A Thompson, J W Leekey, F Friese, R McKay, D Melvin & Son, F Campbell, G Womack, David Murphy, J Ray, H Cashwell, W L Hall, J R & J Sloan, Scott & McAdoo, H Strickland, and R Lochamy, interior.

March 17—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for T J Johnson & Co, J H Hall, S W Tillinghast & Co, H Erambert, and H Branson, of this place; and for Jenkins & Roberts, Bunn & Elliott, J A Parks, A Gainey & Co, Watson & Rouse, Roger & Maxwell, W L Hall, D Everett, C Gainey, C Hall, Crow & Roe, D Maxwell, W T Jessup, J Sterling, J Fann, W Hales, R McDonald, J Layton, L Jernigan, J Tims, W L Hill.

March 20—Steamer Rowan, with a full load of goods for this town and interior. [List of consignees not received.]

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants, Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Wanted.—100,000 lbs. Rags, for which a high price in Cash or Barter will be paid.

March 21—1w. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

FOR SALE.

40 HHDS. prime Cuba Molasses,
25 bbls. New Orleans Sugar,
125 bags Rio Coffee,
30 bbls. Mess Pork,
30 do. prime do,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar,

1500 sides Leather, viz: Upper, Sole, Harness, Skirting, Band, and Bridle, at less than Tanners' prices, with a good assortment of other articles.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 21. 1w

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL will be opened on the first Monday in April, in this Town, in which the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages, will be taught by

J. W. JOHNSON.

Terms, $4, $6, and $8 per Quarter.

March 20. 7tf

MARRIED,

Near Floral College, Robeson county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. R. McIntosh, Mr. RODERICK D. McNEILL of Fayetteville, to Miss ISABELLA C. McLAUCHLIN of Robeson.

In Cumberland county, on the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN PETERSON of Robeson county, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. William McDiarmid, of Cumberland county.

In Robeson county, on the 9th inst., Mr. H. R. GRAHAM to Miss SARAH McNEILL.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. D. Campbell, Mr. A. L. McCORMAC to Miss C. E., daughter of Elias Alford, Esq., of Marion District, S. C.

In Chatham county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Gaston E. Brown, Dr. BROOKS J. HEADEN to Miss CATHARINE HEADEN, daughter of Wm. Headen, Esq. Also, on the 9th inst., by Wm. A Rives, Esq., Mr. MARION BROOKS to Miss MARY GEORGE, daughter of the late George Petty, dec'd.

In Union county, on the 12th inst., by M. W. Cuthbertson, Esq. OSBURN HELMS, to Miss SARAH BROOM. All for Gen Taylor.

At Woodland, in Northampton County, on the 15th inst., by Rev. G. W. Charlton, of Petersburg, Va. JAMES F. SIMMONS, Esq. Editor of the Herald, to Miss ELIZABETH D. CRUMP.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 28th ult., Mr. DAVID T. MELVIN, aged 62 years.

At the residence of her mother, in Robeson county, on the 10th inst., Miss MARTHA SOPHIA NELSON, in the 18th year of her age. To benefit the living, not to eulogise the dead, is the object of this brief notice of one who shrunk from observation in life. All *felt* the *beauty* of her character, but few *understood* it. She was one of those beings who glide through the world without ever disclosing the inner soul; in whom there is an under-current of voiceless feeling; a world of thought—*still-life* it may be called—that never finds expression! Her last illness was short and very painful, yet she did not complain, but patiently awaited the hour of her departure with calmness and composure. No murmuring word escaped her lips, no emotions of fear or sorrow were manifest; but she died as she lived, quietly and gently! Her death warns those she has left behind. Be ye also ready, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh.
Com.

At the residence of his Father, in Lowell, Mass. on the 14th inst., Mr. CHARLES PRINCE, of the firm of Fitz Gerald, Prince & Co. of New York, in the 32d year of his age. Mr. Prince was formerly of this town, where he had many warm friends who deplore his early death.

At the residence of Mrs. McPherson, in Cumberland county, on the 12th inst., Miss NANCY MONROE, in the 83d year of her age.

At his brother's residence in Johnston county, on the 25th ult., of Consumption, Mr. WM. R. LEE, Clerk of the Superior Court of that county, aged 38 years. He was an estimable citizen, and the highest encomium that can be bestowed upon him is the universal affection and esteem while living, and the general sorrow expressed on his death.—*Com.*

In Union county, on the 29th ult., Mr. SOLOMON MARSH, in the 85th year of his age.

At St. Johns, in the island of Porto Rico, on the 8th of February, Passed Midshipman ROBERT SAVAGE, in the 15th year of his age, son of Mr. Timothy Savage, of this town. Midshipman Savage had been long a sufferer from a pulmonary complaint, and went to the West Indies in the hope of receiving benefit from the climate. He stood high on the roll of professional merit, affording promise of distinction in the future; but alas! Death, the spoiler of human expectations, came in his might, and turned into darkness all the bright prospects of coming years.—*Wil Chron.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 21.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	52 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	7 cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	16 "		

REMARKS.—Flour in demand at 5 to 5½. Corn 52 to 55. Cotton 7 to 7½. Bacon 7½ to 8.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8, supply small. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6. Corn 65, afloat. Very limited sales of Lumber, at 8 to 9 for Flooring, 5 to 6 for Wide, and 6 00 for Scantling. Sales of Timber at 4 to 7 75, with fair stock offering. Molasses, a cargo held at 20. Turpentine steady at 2 25 to 2 30 for Soft, and 1 25 for Hard. Sales of the week 10,841 bbls. Spirits 32. Tar firm at 1 30. Rice 3 25 to 3 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6½ to 7½, active. Bacon 7½ to 8½. Corn 42 to 45. Flour 4½ to 5.

Cotton at Augusta 5½ to 7½. At Mobile 6 to 7½. At Macon 6½ to 7. At Columbus 5½ to 7. At Camden 6½.

At New York, Cotton 7½ to 9, firm at a slight advance. Flour 6 25 to 6 75. Corn 50 to 56. Nothing doing in Turpentine, which is quoted at 2 87. Spirits 39 to 40. Whiskey 22.

At Charleston, Cotton 6½ to 8—⅛ to ¼ lower. Corn 50 to 55. Flour 5 75 to 6 50.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,535,174 bales, against 1,399,435 last year.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A SUPERIOR article, in small boxes, for family use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 18, 1848 7tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the March Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of Miss Elizabeth Auld, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, duly proved, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

HARRIET STRONG, Executrix.

March 16, 1848. 7-4w

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

TO remove the apprehensions of the public, and the patrons of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road as to the effects of the late fire on the future prospects and means of the Road, notice is given, that as the State authorities have made arrangements to repair the late loss, the Road is enabled to transport in regular order and in good time, all the Produce, Merchandize, Travel, &c., that may be offered.

THOMAS MILLER, Pres't.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, March 16, 1848. 7-4w

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NEW BOOKS.

LAST OF THE FAIRIES, a Christmas Tale, by James, 15. Making Haste to be Rich, by Arthur, 40. Bryan O'Lin, 50. Sword's Almanac, 25. American Almanac, 1 00. Harris's Great Commission, 1 00. Traveller's Guide, Pocket Map of the U. S., 1 00. Water Cure in America, 90. Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon. A new assortment of Diamond pointed Gold Pens, in Silver Cases. Just received by

Feb'y 19. E. J. HALE.

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nutcrackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tambourines, harmonicans, piano flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassia, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, [illegible], ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar, young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ningyong Teas; Scotch and maccaboy snuff, CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage makers use.

W. PRIOR.

Feb'y 19, 1848. 3 tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD.
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS just landed. For sale by
H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 84tf

1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Grocery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going farther North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1847. 78 tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 doz. Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Stoves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Aug't 30, 1847. 78tf

KRIDER & MALLETT,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 27 Old Slip,
Corner of Front st. (up stairs.)

Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce, and liberal advances made on consignments.

W. H. KRIDER, }
P. MALLETT. } NEW YORK.

REFERENCES.
Rokenbaugh, Conner & Dater,
Ingoldsby, Boisseau & Halsted,
J. G. Dudley & Co.
Stanton, Barnes & Co. 11-3m

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

February 19, 1848. 3tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst. my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
Dec. 7, 1847.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do., black Satin do., Furniture Prints, fancy do., Mus-de-Laines, Printed Cashmeres, Botanical Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linens, Bleached Shirting, fine unbleached do., Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do., Crash, Red Flannel, white do., Bed Ticking, Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia, Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradella Shawls, 8-4 Muslin de Laine do., 8-4 Plaid do., Woollen do., Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk do., Cotton do., Merino Shirts, Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, white col'd do., black spun Silk do., Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread, Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do., Artificial Flowers, some very fine, Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mits, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do., Crushed Sugar, Brown do., Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 24, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

Jan'y 17. E. J. HALE.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any kind of [illegible] on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and [illegible] materials, [illegible] one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1848.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House [illegible] the subscriber resides is [illegible]

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of [illegible]

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books.

To which he has as usual kept on hand a superior [illegible] Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue and Indelible Inks, [illegible] Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, [illegible] Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess advantages, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very eminent degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has secured them a connection and public patronage greater than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect in all their qualities, in the aggregate, than any house in the world. [illegible]

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 1, 1847. 92tf

FALL, 1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de-Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1847. 68tf

HORSES AND MULE.

THREE HORSES AND ONE MULE for Sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb'y 29, 1848. 4-4w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Drama at Pokerville, by Everpoint, (J. M. Field,) price 50 cts; the Fortunes of Torlogh O'Brien, 25; Festus, a Poem by Philip James Bailey; Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1, 1848.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95 tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lacy's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough.

YOUNG ALLEN.

Anson county, Dec. 27, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, Worsted, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tie, plain Satin and Silk self adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Seict, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.

E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

IRISH POTATOES.

65 BUSHELS fine IRISH POTATOES, suitable for planting. Apply to
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 7, 1848.

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of this preparation [illegible] [illegible] a pint of the common [illegible] value.

The following certificate is from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada; [illegible]

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz. Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medical value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the every day state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and vigorous action.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and any cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past two years been in the habit of using it and recommending it to those [illegible] himself [illegible] the article at the same time [illegible] is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] its [illegible] [illegible] the length and breadth of our extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600Y

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT.
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN will please call and settle by the first of March next, it being over twelve months since the dissolution of the said firm. No further indulgence can be given.

ALEX. McLAUCHLIN.

Jan. 24, 1848. 99-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months: and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by

J. & T. WADDELL.

March 4, 1848. 5-tf

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

March 1, 1848. 5-4m

To Physicians and Country Merchants.
SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Calor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladonna; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS.
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847 83-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22 84-tf

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

REMOVED.

WM. G. MATTHEWS has removed from Green street to the North side of Hay street, (in the Hybart buildings,) one door above Wm. C. James & Co. where he would be glad to see his old customers and the public generally, who are in want of CHEAP GOODS, both in the Dry Goods and the Grocery line.

Feb'y 5, 1848. 1601-tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c.* with

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Gragg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months,) assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State